LAST HORRS OF THE THIRTY-SIX TH CONGRESS.

The Corwin Constitutional Amendment Passed.

ADVENT OF A NEW ADMIN-**ISTRAJION!**

Complete Account of the Inquen

ABR'M LINCOLN, Sixteenth President of the United States.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Baum spoke at some length, defending his

seech of his colleague, which related to his own ourse. He had replied to that six years ago, when e first made it, and several times since, but rose

Mr. Docurring proposed to mod to the amend-ment. He offered simply to make it shorter, but not to alter the sense of the amendment.

Mr. Docurrin's proposition was disagreed to, year, 18; mays, 28.

Mr. Basenax offered an amendment as a substitute; the same as Mr. CLARK once before offered to the CRITIENDER resolutions, bid subsequently withdraw it.

mr. Howers and he had been unconcerned for he last hour in the discussion going on hea when he honorable Senstor from I liness shakes his head a this quarter, I have a right to object. We are handing at the end of six years' terrible agitation, and all comes from this trifling administration of tills, and is to end now in a dissolution of the Jalon; and yet gentiemen propose to go on a the same practice. A new pelley began in years ago on the slavery question. The owners are seen united upon it because democratic; and seven of those states are out of the Union; he gentiemen sand and wrangle, and hreaten destruction to the country if we don't swallow more of these new nostrums. This policy began in 1864, and culminated in 1861, taking six states out of the Union, and we, on this side of the hamber, are to be charged with a dissolution of he Union. But what have three senators, or those hey represent, done? No body of men at the Metch believe that Congress has a right to interner, and yet we are called usen to do what nobody believes we can do. No party in the North enterlains any purpose of a crusade against lavery in the seates. He referred to the speach of the seates. He referred to the rejectory of New Mexico. If that be so then there is really so difficulty. But here is a proposition to

Yran — Meu a Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Oriton-ice, Droglas, Gola, Hutter, Johnson of Tennes on, Rennedy, Lond, Latham, Mason, Rishelson, Markey, and Wig

At 7 A. M., the Season of the o'clock. The Pro-dent cut of the Season of order. A large number enroy of this were announced signed. The j-int resolution to extress certain clerical rors in the Tatiff rid was passed. Several reports were made, and the bill to incor-prate the Metrop disan. Gas. Light Company was sken up and debated, Mr. Battar opposing its pas-

Mr. Buiour proceeded:
Mr. CLARK said it was a struggle of an overgrown
some a y to see how powerful it could get. The
Jens or has come here to talk a bill down at the Sens or has come here to talk a bitt down as the close of the seaston.

Twelve o'clock arrived, and the Vice President called the Sensue to order, and said:
Senstrer—In taking fical leave of this postion, I shall ask a few momen's in which to tender to you my graseful asknowledgments for the resolution declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged my dutter, and to express my deep sease of the uniform courtesy which as the presiding officer I have received from the members of this belly. If I have committed errors your generous farbearance refused to rebuke them, and during the whole period of my service I have never appealed in vain to your justice or charity.

of my service I have never appealed in vain to your justice or charity.

The menory of these acts will ever be cherisred among the most grateful recollections of my life, and for my successor. I can express no better wish than that he may enjoy the relations of mutual confluence which so happly have marked our intercurse.

Now, gentieues of the Senate, and officers of the Senate, from whom I have received so many kind offices, accept my gratitude and cordial wishes for your preservity and welfue.

Mr. Hamily thus stepped forward and said: Sona-

offices, sceept my gratitude and cordial wishes for your preservity and welfare.

Mr. Hankin when stepped forward and said: Benators:—The experience of several years in this body has taught me some hitse of the duties of the presiding officer, and with a stern it flexible purpose to discharge these duties faithfully, relying upon the courtesty and co-op-ration of Benators, and havoking the aid of Divine Providence. I am now reach to take the oath required by the Constitution and to easer upon the discharge of the efficial duties assigned me by the confidence of a generous people.

Mr. Haminat Hamina do sell maly sawar to support the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Buncarandor said: "Having now arrived at the termination of this Congress. I now declare the Scante adjourced without day.

Mr. Hamina took the Chair, and the proclamation for an extra session was read.

House of Representatives.

Washington, March 4.—The House reassembled at ten voicek. No persons whetever were in the gallertes, except the Reporters; spectators having been forecally excluded by direction of the committee of arrangements.

Much muscelleneous business of no particular importance was deposed of with the usual noisy accompaniments.

The reports of the Committees on Conference were made and acted upon. The proceedings were conscionally interrupted by the reception of mesages from the Senute, and the announcement by the Private Secretary, Mr Glosenannum, that the President has signed certain bills.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the patent laws was adopted.

Almost every member had a proposition or bill to pass. The struggle for the floor was interestly arriting. Questions of order were now and then relaced.

Mr. Horosius, raising his voice above the din, said, just being a deliberative body, they might know what was going on.

As heresoftere stated, the visitors gaineries were maintainly emply.

At half-past eleven o'clock, a motion to adjeurs was negatived. Yeas 40, against 117.

Some unimportant business was transacted, and various trifing matters were urged.

Several vo'ces "adjourn," amid con'usion.

Mr. Annessen, of Kantucky, moved to take up the Old Soldiers' Ponton bill.

Fifty or more members here strove to gain a repognision from the Speaker.

Motions were humorously made to "clear the calleries."

elaborate soltiettes. Conspicuous among them are the indice of the diplomatic corps, who appeared in full numbers, the gentlemen of the corps stations on the right of the Vice-President. hate, evall sword, etc.

iguration of the Precident, as arranged by the Committee of Arrangements : The doors of the Scoate Chamber were opened as 11 o'clock A M , for the admission of Senators and others satisfied to admission, as follows:

Ex-President and Vice-President.

The Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

Tas Deplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and ex-members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect. Officers of the army and navy who, by name, have

Covernors of States and Territories of the Union, and ex-Governors of States. Assistant Secretaries of Departmente.
Tue Meyers of Washington and Georgetown and the fami ice of the Diplematic Corps. Seats were placed in front of the Secretary's table for the Pres-ident and President elect; and, on their left, for

the committee of arrangements.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court had seate on the right of the

Toe Diplomatic Corps occupied seats on the right of the chair, next to the Supreme Ceurt-Heads of Departments on the left of the chair. Officers of the Army and Navy who by name re-States and territories, and Assistant secretaries of the departments, Mombers of Congress and members elect cocupled seats, on the left of the chair. The gulleries were reserved for ladies.
At 11 o'clock the President and the President

siect accompanied by two members of the Commit tee of Arrangements, proceeded in a carriage to the north wing of the capitol.

The Vice President elect was conducted to the

Senate Chamber, where the oath was administered to him by the Vice President. President and the President elect occupied the seats prepared for them, after which they proceeded to

the platform on the central portion of the Capitol, in the following order : Tae Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant at arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements. The Committee of Arrangements.

The President of the United States and the Pre-

sident elect. The Vice President and the Secretary of the Sen-The members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgeown, and other persons, admitted into the Sens Chamber.

seat on the platform, surrounded by the officials and others entitled to places in the Senate chamber All being in readiness, the cath of office was administered to the President elect by the Chief Jussice, and on the conclusion of the President's ad-dress, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President, Secretary, and Sergoant at arms, returned to the Senate chamber, and the President expanied by the Committee of Arrange ided to the President's house.

The Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custors as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath pre-scribed by the Constitution of the United States,

acts of violence within any state or states against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary.

I, therefore, consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extest of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states. Doing this, I deem to be only a steeple duty on my part. I shall parfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall witchold the requisition or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I truit this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that is will constitutionally detect and maintain itself.

In doing this, there needs be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it is forced upon the extional authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and passes blonging to the government, and collect the duties and imparts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people any where.

Where hostility to the United States shall be regreat and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Fede al effices, there will be no at empt to force observing a state of the gov-

forego, for the time, tre uses of such offices.

The mals, unless rended, will continue to be to nished us an parts of the Union.

So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of periect security, which is most favorable to carm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall thow a medification or change to be proper; and, in every case and exigency, may best discretion will be exercised secording to the circumstances as unity existing, and with a view sud a hipe of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and afficients. That there are persons in one secotion or another who seek to destroy she union at a level's and are glad of any presex to do it. I will neither sfiften or deny. But it there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, whe stally love the Union, may I notspeak. Before eatering upon ase grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain why we do it? Will you shall she contain the you fly from which have no real axistence? Will you, while the certain tills you fix a are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you shall the commission of a fatal a missiake. All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitution, has been denied. I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can each to the sudacity of doing this. Thick, if you have the force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any slearly constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it irus, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution provision of the Constitution has ever been decided. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any slearly constitutional rights, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; cetainly would if such rights of minorities and of individuals.

If such r ght were a vital one. But such is not our rans.

All the rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution that controversies sever arise concerning them. But no organic aw can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may recur in practical adoministration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document if reasonable length contain express profisions for all possible questions. Shall fuglishes hom labor be surrendered by National or by state subscrity? The Constitution does not expressly say:—Must Congress protect alavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Frem questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide none them into majorities and unporties. The state of the control of the cont

Objection to its being meda, express and irreducable. The chief engistrace derives all his authority from the people and they conferred none upon him to fix one errors for the expression of the states. The people absunce we also can do this if they choose, but the Executive as such has nothing to do with it; his duty is to administer the present government as with came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a petient countdence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equalnops in the world? In our present differences is either party without fault of being in the right? If the Almighty ruler of nations with His eternal truth and justice be on your side of the north, or on yours of the couth that truth and that justice will assay prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal.

By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public cruvants builluic power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of the lists to their own hands at very short intervals. While

equal wisdom provided for the return of that little equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at vary short inta vala. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, should all think calmly and well upon the whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of you, is het haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, these object will be fusirated by taking time.— but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as a s now dismatisfied will have the old Constitution under it; while the new Arministration will have no immediate necessity, if it could, to change either. If it we a staited that you who are disratified hold the right aide in the dispute, there is no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence: patriotism, Christiani and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are sail competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied fellow country, men, and not in mine is the momentous issue of eivil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the sygnessors. You have no cath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most sciemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it I am loth to close. We are not ensures but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The rystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot gave to a can be well and hearthstone all over this broad isaid, will yet swell the chorus of the Unien, when again touched, as curely they will be, by the better angels of our mature.

Washington, March 4.—The day was ushered in by a most exting debate in the Senate, that bedy sating for twelve hours, from 7 o'clock yesterday evening to 7 o'clock tals morning.

As the dail of the clock pointed to 12 e'clock last night, and the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th of March, the Senate chamber presented a curious and animated appearance. The galleries were crowded to repletion, the indies' gallery resembling, from the gay dresses of the fair ones there congrested, some gorgeous parters of flowers, and the gentlemen's gallery seemed one dense black mass of surging, heaving masculines, pushing, and almost clambering over each other's backs, in order to get a good look at the proceedings. Some most ludicrous scenes was the result of the intense desire of the outsiders to get a peep into ing, and almost clambering over each other's backs, in order to get a good look at the proceedings. Some most judicross scenes was the result of the intense desire of the outsiders to get a peep into the Senate chamber, and the pertinacity with which the applicant for admission to the overflowing gallaries would urge that he had come all the way from "Indianny," or "Varmount," or some other place, afforded the seated one's intense amusement. As the morning advanced, the galleries and floer became gradually cleared out, when in the gray morning light the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock today: A few minutes after 7 o'clock, but few remained: The morning broke clear and beautiful, and though at one time a few drops of rain fell, the day proved just calm and cloudy enough to prevent the unusual heat of the past few days, and the whiriwind of dust that would otherwise have readered it excessively unpleasant: The public buildings, schools, places of business, etc., were closed throughout the day.

The "stars and stripes" floated from the City Hall, Capitol, War Department and other public buildings, while not a few of the citizens flung out flags from their heuses or across the principal avenues. From early dawn the drum and fife could be heard in every quarter of the city, and the streets were through with the volunteer soldiery hastening to their respective rendezvous. Three or four hours elapsed before there was the least chance of entering the capitol. Pannaylvania avenue was throughed with people wending their way to the fameus east front. For four hours the crowd poured on towards the capitol in one continuous stream of old and young, male and female. Staid old Quakers, from Peunsylvania, going to see friend Anannam desirous of a peop at Mr. Lixoons; Buckeyes and Yankee, men from California and Oregon, from the orth, east, west, and a few form the besides state.

The Chief Justice assended very much agitated, and his hands shock very perceptibly with emotion.

Mr. Brohanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall of the White House, and there took farewell, expressing the hope, in cardial terms, that me administration might prove a happy and prospercus one.

Mr. Brohanan was at the Capitol this moraling for three hours, and was detained till five minutes to noon attending to business. He signed every hall presented to him. None making public appropriations were lost.

The bill amendatory of the act for the protection of discoveries of guano deposits, failed to become a law; that to correct verbal errors in the Tariff act was passed.

Saveral Democratic members of the late Congress were today engaged in drawing up a manifest, to be presented to the leader of all parties for signatures, as a basis for a Union party organization.

IRAUGURATION DAY in New York.

Intense Excitement about the City.

A deeper and more pervading excitement has seldom, if ever been felt in our community, than that of yesterday. All o'ssees of our cit sens are allice eager to gain the earliest intelligence of doings at Washington and irrespective of party, throng the newspaper offices, hotels, and wherever the slightest propost offers of gaining information, debating, questioning and speculating on everything consected with the Fresident, his insuguration or his future course, in regard to national affair.

The great source of excitement appeared to be the oft repeated threat of the fire-enters, that Lim cours should never be allowed to take the Presidential chair, and the intenses anxiety was universally exhibited for the arrival of the actual inauguration.

At a little after two o'clock, however, intelligence was received by telegraph and announced on the "grew" builtein that Limonas had commerced his Inaugural Address. This in a great measure calmed the public mind as the information was spread and then the great question areas "what will be say."

At an early hour in the forences the crowds about the assemble however, the great question areas what will be say."

At an early hour in the forences the crowds about the assemble newspaper offices became so dense as almost to blockade the streets, and hourly this throng increased until at the time when the Sux extra west to press, the violatity of our office pressured ene mass of human beings impatiently awaiting the issue of the Inaugural Address.

During the day the newsboys attempted several times to get off pretended extras, but were not very successful, buyers, in most instances, looking sharply for the much desired news before they invested.

Year Bester made a factor of the several news before they invested.

tag a fall report of the Inaugural—the first issue— the excitement rose again to fover heat. Mon old

" The Burt Extra, one cont -President Lincoln Imangural." defice description. For about an hour our press could not supply copies fast enough, as it was the hour when a large portion of these who do busi-ness down town return to their homes. Merchants, mechanics, clerks and office boys purchased "Old Anne" Insugural for a cent, and then burded to

heir property or personel safety were involved in As one watched the first impression made upon the varied mass of humanity, it was desply inter esting to notice the outward indications of the pervading sensation of relief that the ceremony of In auguration had not been disturbed by a single unplessant incident. The American name had not been diagraced in the capital of the nation, and a new American President had fulfilled, in perfect

quiet, his first great Constitutional duty. Mr. Lincoln had taken the prescribed oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had speken his opinions on the present crisis in our national affairs, in the presence of the assembled bled representatives of the people, and of thousands of his fellow-citizens, gathered from all parts of

bled representatives of the people, and of thousands of his fellow-citizens, gathered from all parts of the Union. The majesty of the American people had once more been displayed on the spot dedicated by patriotic states to national purposes, and consecrated by the name of Warkington.

Bo far as we could ascertain, Mr. Lincolay's inaugural was well received by our citizens, without regard to their party sympathies. It contains nothing blustering, no threats, but its argumentation is close and conclusive. Of course, there were sharp criticisms upon particular passages, but the critics generally wound up with the declaration—"We will wait and see what "Old Ann does"

Telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country announce the firing of salutes and general congratulation on the great event of the day. At different places in this city salutes of 34 guns were fired, and the best feeling prevailed.

The prompt and admirable menner in which free from the course of the American Telegraph Co., under the direction of the American Telegraph Co., under the direction

And centerry of the inaugural commenced at half-past one o'clock, Washington time, and that telegraphers promptly to the minute begun its transmission to New York. The first words of the message were received by the agent of the press here, a quarter before two o'clock and the last at about half-past three, while the entire document was furnished to the different newspapers by four o'clock. Buch rapidity in Telegraphic communication has never before been reached in this country. unitry, understand that a lengthy synopsis of the understand that a lengthy synopsis of the unit was yesterday evening transmitted to lengthy with the length synopsis synopsi synopsis synopsis synopsis synopsi synopsi synopsi synopsi syn

SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, written under fate of June 12th, 1860: Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in thirty-five years drug business that I have endorsed a medicine for intrinsic good mailties. I never before this wrote a communication of any patent medicine. I know not what its competiion is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe.
I know it gives the greatest estifaction to parents and sares, affording quietude and relief without any un-

GEO. A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old surse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by sil drugglets throughout the United States.

To every mother who has children anflering from any of the complaints incident to that period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be ure—yes, absolutely sure—te follow the use of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Drugglats everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medinine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fance world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been wit-

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUF, innumerable "Contrala" and other non-trums, prepared by prefeeded M.D.'s, have spring up and lived but a mushroon existence, while the SOOTH-ING SYRUF has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of ker invaluable article. When the present race of "Cordisis" have followed in the footstope of their "litustrious predacessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUF will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mather. None genulus unless the face-imila of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Soid by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar et, New York.
Price only 26 ceuts per bottle.

Price only 20 tens for the product of the product o

80.000 BARRELS of POUDRETTE,
Made by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CONTANY,
for sale in lots to suit purchasew.
This is the cheapest Fortillizer in market; \$3 worth
will manure an acro of Corn. will-increase the crop
from one-third to one half, and will ripen the crop to u
worth carlier.

PRICES CURRENT.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1841. ASHES-100 Ibe

Reported for the H. Y. Sun.1

- Contracts 64%

N. Oricens. 95.2124 Alabama. 95.20125 Florida. 95.20125 Upland. 95.20125 Upland. 95.20125

Live Geese, Ib. . 48-@45 FISH. SALTPETRE-

PISH,
D'yCd, ewt. 8 f0.— 8 87M
Dry Scale... 9 00.— 9 1...
Pick.do. bbl 2 00.— 8 00
Do. Salmon.18 50.— 6717 40
Mackerel... 8 50.— 615 25
Herring, bx.17 00.— 627 00 SALT. Raisins, S.h.c.4 500 T Raisins, S.h.c.4 500 T Suuch, br. 1 552 1 60 Layer. S 10 69 1 50 Currants, ib 646 4 64 Almonds. 9 56 1 6 Litron. 21 66-22 50 Bardines, br. 50 2 6

SPICES-D. FLOUR AND MEAL. WHEAT-

WhisaT—
Wheak,Swh. 1 50@1 60
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Eye. G. 63. 7
Lorn. 58. 7
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Cate 5. 90 36
Eay.per 100h 50 85 HIDES, HONEY.

FOOLWEY AND CAME.

FOOL BY TK-81 96

Furtheye, b. 180 16

Chickens, b. 106 14

Do. Spring, pr. 5061 96

George, co. 19565 96

Furtheye, co. 9566 —

Brd Bilin, pr. 1 0063 96

Synthrela, camb. 668 11

Wild Duekt, pr. 1 0061 56

Canv. Hack do. 9023 56

Haddook

Haddook HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS—MRS.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can sely upon to give reat to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother whe has children unfering from any mothers.

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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WALL WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of the means find quarters. 668 S
Jhops. 106 14

WALL—Wh.

Hind quarters. 142 16

For quarters. 103 11

Veal Cuttets. 6 19

Fresh Pork. — 6 11

Saited. 6 11

Do. Haon. 6 11

Do. Haon. 6 11

Saited. 6 12

Do. Hoon. 9 12

Do. Hoon. 9 12

Do. Hoon. 9 12

Saited. 6 15

Saited. 7 15

S

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. high priced Dyo now in use.

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LUPE HALVETSATND: A FIRST ULASS FAME
and Prevent Weekly, 83 a year,
and Prevent Weekly, 83 a year,
and Prevent Warth-CURE JOURNAL; Sirvetsather
Physiciany and how of Life and Health. St.
THE PREVENOIAGRANT JOURNAL; For the baproventing Manning. Binarciscs. 31 ayes.
For Shall three will be such a ton;
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Shift, 3 Sirvetsata, New York.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGPAPH OF
MAJOR ANDERSON
Takes at Cot Surpey, Feb. 8, 1981.